given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd August, 1995 and state:

(a) whether any approval from Government is required to collect blood from the public by the organisations; and

(b) if so, what are the criteria fixed for such collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) 'Blood' is considered as a drug under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and blood collection as a manufacturing process for which a license is required under the Act, ibid. The Drug and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 lay down the criterion for issue of a licence to open a blood bank and specify requirement of physical facilities, testing procedures, quality control of reagents, specified qualifications and experience required for blood bank personnel, maintenance of complete and correct records and mandatory testing of blood for Blood Transmissible Diseases.

Better Health Facilities in Hilly Areas

1690. SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA:
SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH:
SHRI KANAKSINH MOHANSINH MANGROLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any special scheme to provide better health facilities and to raise the level of nutrition in the hilly areas of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) In order to provide promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care facilities in the hilly areas in the country including Uttar Pradesh, rural health infrastructure consisting of a number of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres have been established on relaxed population norms throughout the country.

Besides this, a number of Allopathic dispensaries/hospitals/mobile clinics, Ayurvedic Hospitals/Dispensaries, Homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries and Unani /Siddha dispensaries are also functioning to cater to the health care needs in the hilly areas in the country.

Central assistance is provided for training of para-medical workers; pay & allowances of female health workers, cost of medicine/drugs and rent of buildings for the establishment of Sub-Centres from Family Welfare Programme budget.

The Central Government have also been assisting the State Government for implementation of various communicable and non-communicable diseases control/ eradication programmes like National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National AIDS Control with Blood Safety and STD Control Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, National Cancer Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme and Family Welfare Programme including Safe Motherhood and Child Survival Programme alongwith Immunisation Programme etc. throughout the country including hilly areas.

Various Supplementary Nutrition Programmes like prophylaxis and treatment of Anaemia, Vitamin 'A' deficiency, Integrated Child Development Schemes, Special Nutrition Programmes and in some States Mid-Day Meal Programmes for school children are being implemented throughout the country including hilly areas.